

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, TO LET, EXCHANGE OR WANTED
Situations, Help Wanted and Other Wants, See Section Seven

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WEATHER
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RUSSIANS RESUME FIERCE ATTACKS

Make Breaches in Austrian Lines at Some Points, but Later Are Driven Out.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Six Persons Killed and Ten Wounded in Recent Bombardment of Nancy.

In Galicia and Bessarabia the Russians have resumed their fierce attacks on the Austrian lines and made breaches in them at some points, but were subsequently driven out, according to the Austrian official report. At one point the Russians were only ejected after hand-to-hand fighting, in which the reserves had to be brought up, the statement reveals.

The fact that German fifteen-inch shells have begun dropping in Nancy, just back of the French lines, has caused stories of destruction and panic to be circulated in Paris and elsewhere. From the statement issued by the prefect of the department in which Nancy is situated, to discredit these rumors, it appears that there have been casualties in the city, six persons being killed and ten wounded, and that the population is leaving, but it is declared that no fires have been started by the shells and that there was no panic.

The Hartmanns-Werkkorf sector appears to have been the only point on the western front where there has been any infantry activity. The Germans claim to have taken a portion of a trench south of the summit.

There is little military activity in the Balkans, except at some points in Montenegro, where the Austrians and Montenegrins are still clashing. There also are few political developments in connection with the Balkan situation, probably the most interesting one being the report of the arrival at Toulon, France, on a warship of the consuls of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, recently arrested at Saloniki. It has recently been reported that these consuls were to be released. The Toulon authorities state that they are held there to await disposition of the authorities.

GERMANS HURL SHELLS ON CITY OF NANCY

PARIS, January 8.—Six persons have been killed and ten others wounded at Nancy during the past three days in the bombardment of the city by German fifteen-inch guns, it appears from advices received here.

It is announced that safe conducts have been issued to 20,000 persons to leave the city. A special train with some of these residents on board arrived in Nancy yesterday. Others from Nancy have gone to Dijon and elsewhere.

These statements regarding conditions in Nancy, as the result of the fact that the German shells had begun to hit the town, were contained in a proclamation issued by Prefect Mouton, of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, in which Nancy is situated, to discredit stories of destruction and panic in Nancy that have been circulating in Paris and elsewhere. The proclamation, which is entitled "Shame to Sowers of Panic," gives the casualties as stated and adds that no fires have been caused by the bombardment. The prefect says he believes that the exaggerated rumors were started by persons living remote from Nancy, because any one near there would know they were untrue.

CONSULS HELD TO AWAIT DISPOSITION OF AUTHORITIES

PARIS, January 8.—The consuls of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria at Saloniki, who recently were arrested there, arrived to-day at Toulon on board a man-of-war, according to a Havas dispatch from that seaport. They are held to await the disposition of the authorities, the dispatch adds.

CAPTURE OF CZARTORYSK IS LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

LONDON, January 8.—The Russian offensive still occupies the most important place in the news of the war with the capture of Czartorysk, as the latest achievement reported. The Russians claim full possession of the village, but the Austrians deny they have advanced any farther than the cemetery.

The Austrians apparently are fighting desperately in this region in the effort to hold their positions as a screen for Kovel, and a link between the Austro-German armies in Galicia and those further north in the neighborhood of Pinsk, which is threatened with envelopment as a result of the Russian advance.

The news regarding Czartorysk must be taken with reserve. A German report dated later than that of the Russians claims that all the lost ground has been retaken. The town may become a second Czernowitz, which apparently is untenable by either side.

On the British front in the west the Germans have attacked near the Lille-Annuliers railroad, but, according to official British advices, have been repulsed. Both the British and French heavy artillery were busily engaged yesterday.

Constantinople reports the allies have again bombarded the narrows from land and sea.

AUSTRIANS BEATEN BACK WITH ENORMOUS LOSSES

The battle continues between the Russians and Austro-German forces in Galicia and Bukovina. The Russians claim further gains, and the Austrians claim to be holding their ground. The Austrians have made determined counterattacks along the middle Strpa and northern end of the town of Czernowitz, but, according to the Russian official communication, they were beaten back with enormous losses, while the Russians were victorious.

Retires as State Chairman



J. TAYLOR ELLYSON.

ELLYSON NOT CANDIDATE FOR CHAIRMAN OF STATE

Lieutenant-Governor Says He Will Not Stand for Re-Election as Head of Party.

MENTION FLOOD AS SUCCESSOR

Glass Suggested as Virginia's Representative in National Democratic Committee—Party Leaders at Sea Regarding Selection of Delegation.

Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson last night authorized the statement that he was not and would not be a candidate for re-election as chairman of the State Democratic Committee. Mr. Ellyson has held the position for the past twenty years, having succeeded the late United States Senator John S. Barbour. During the whole period the Democratic party has been in complete control of State affairs.

Up to this time there is no announced candidate in the field for the chairmanship. Mr. Ellyson is a candidate for Governor of Virginia in the Democratic State primary of next year, and he said that, under the circumstances, he considered it proper to let some one else take direction of the party machinery. In the last State election, when Mr. Ellyson was a candidate, the Lieutenant-Governor, who stepped aside temporarily, putting the chairmanship for the time in the hands of the late State Senator Edward Echols, of Staunton.

GLASS IS SLATED FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Among politicians the name most frequently mentioned yesterday as State chairman in succession to Mr. Ellyson was that of Congressman Henry DeLaune Flood, of the Tenth Virginia District. Mr. Flood is a member of the State committee, was also mentioned. For the position of national Democratic committeeman from Virginia, a position which has been held by Mr. Ellyson for many years, Congressman Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, has been selected, it was learned.

Party authorities are frankly somewhat at sea as to the course to be followed in selecting the Virginia delegation in the coming National Democratic Convention, in June, and the National Committeeman from Virginia.

The Baltimore convention, which nominated Mr. Wilson for the presidency, declared for the election of national committeemen and delegates to the national convention in primaries rather than by State conventions. So far Virginia party authorities have taken no steps to carry out this party law. The national convention meets in June, and unless special legislation can be secured providing for the holding of a general Democratic primary in April on the day cities and towns select their candidates for mayor and council, it does not appear that the mandate of the Baltimore convention can be carried out.

ELLYSON IS ADVOCATE OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION

A State convention, it was stated, will be necessary in any event, and such a meeting will probably be called, the delegates to be named in accordance with the mass-meetings after the fashion that prevailed before the primary system was introduced. Whether the Democratic National Convention would send a delegation chosen by such a convention remains to be seen.

Mr. Ellyson, in a recent interview, advocated special legislation which will provide for a spring primary carrying out the party plan. It is possible that the State Committee may be called shortly to consider the question of calling a spring convention and to formulate any special legislation which the party will ask at the hands of the General Assembly, which meets this week.

ADA REHAN, ACTRESS, DEAD

She Had Been Ill for Several Months, and Entered New York Hospital Eight Days Ago.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Ada Rehan, the actress, died in Roosevelt Hospital here to-day, after an operation for an arterial affection. She had been ill for several months, and entered the hospital eight days ago. Miss Rehan, whose real name was Ada Crehan, was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 22, 1860, and as a child came to New York. Her first appearance on the stage was at the age of fourteen. She is perhaps best remembered as having played Ophelia in "Hamlet" with Edwin Booth. Her last public appearance was in 1906.

MONTAGUE IS NOT MARTIN'S CHOICE

Senior Virginia Senator Indorses Another Lawyer for Supreme Bench.

HIS NAME NOT YET REVEALED

Glass Only One of State Delegation Asked to Support Third District Congressman.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, January 8.—It developed to-day that Virginia will not solidly support Representative A. J. Montague, of that State, for the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, dean of the Virginia delegation, announced that his State would have a second candidate for this position, and it is assumed that most of his friends in the State delegation will join him in urging the appointment of this candidate.

Senator Martin preferred not to discuss the name of the second Virginian to be put forward until he has conferred further with his friend, but as soon as practicable he will give out the name.

MARTIN GIVES INDORSEMENT TO SOME OTHER CANDIDATE

"I have not indorsed former Governor Montague," said Senator Martin to The Times-Dispatch correspondent to-night. "I shall not indorse him. I shall give my indorsement to another man from my State, whose name I will give out when I have heard from him further. He is a very distinguished lawyer, and would make a splendid judge."

This announcement by Senator Martin comes on the heels of the publication in The Times-Dispatch of the fact that a delegation of Virginians, headed by Governor Henry C. Stuart, would call upon the President some time next week to urge the consideration of Mr. Montague for the Supreme Court vacancy. The disclosure that the Virginians are not a unit behind the former Governor will be of widespread interest in the State.

The circumstance was also developed to-day that Mr. Montague's friends had not approached other members of the State delegation in his behalf, except Representative Carter Glass. The Virginia Congressmen, when asked if they would add their indorsement to that to be given by Governor Stuart and the members of his party, replied that they had not been asked to join in the Montague movement.

JONES PLEDGES SUPPORT TO CONGRESSMAN MONTAGUE

Representative Jones, though not approached, said that he would cheerfully indorse Governor Montague, and that the Virginians would be an ornament to the highest court.

It was stated at the White House that the appointment for the Virginians to call upon the President in behalf of Mr. Montague had not been fixed, but would be announced early in the week. Governor Stuart, in his telegram, stated that he would be unable to come to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday. Tuesdays and Fridays are regular Cabinet days, and appointments for callers are not made on these days. On Monday the calendar is pretty well filled up.

There are a number of eminent lawyers in Virginia qualified to sit on the Supreme Court bench, and much interest is felt in the man whom Senator Martin and his associates have decided to support for the position.

KELLY STRONGLY INDORSED FOR SUPREME COURT SEAT

BRISTOL, VA., January 8.—Judge Joseph L. Kelly, of Bristol, now a member of the Virginia Supreme Court, was to-day strongly indorsed by the Bristol bar to succeed the late Justice Lamar as a member of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Kelly, it is said here, will be made Virginia's candidate to-day, that is, as he is known here, are confident that he would make an enviable record in the high position for which he has been suggested.

PROBE GASOLINE ADVANCE

Federal Trade Commission to Begin Investigation, Following Large Number of Complaints.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Federal Trade Commission announced to-day that it would begin shortly an investigation into the cost of refining and marketing gasoline, with a view to determining if recent price advances were unreasonable. Numerous complaints have been forwarded to the commission by the Department of Justice, along with all other data bearing on the proposed investigation.

The investigation, it was announced, will cover costs of production and handling from crude oil to retail prices of gasoline, under whose rapid advance recently are based most of the complaints. The commission will also seek to determine if there has been violation of the Clayton act prohibiting price discrimination. Public hearings probably will be held. Commissioner Harris and a corps of assistants have nearly concluded an investigation of complaints of price discrimination in gasoline in the South begun last summer.

MAY ASK TEUTONIC ALLIES FOR PLEDGE

President Urged to Demand Assurances as to Unarmed Ships With Americans on Board.

DECISION NOT YET REACHED

Germany, in Note, Accepts Contentions of United States in Frye Case.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—Encouraged by the conciliatory attitude shown by Germany and Austria in recent diplomatic exchanges with the United States, officials are considering requesting a definite and comprehensive statement pledging, not only Germany, but all of her allies, to respect in the conduct of their sea warfare the guarantees as to the safety of American life for which this government has contended throughout the entire submarine controversy.

President Wilson is being urged by some of his close advisers to ask the German allies for definite assurances that no unarmed ships with Americans aboard shall be destroyed by any of them until the passengers have reached a place of safety. The President is said to look with some favor upon such a proposal, but has reached no decision in any case. He probably will take no steps in that direction until details of pending negotiations with these countries have been cleared up.

OFFICIALS ARE GRATIFIED OVER NOTE IN FRYE CASE

Officials are particularly gratified over Germany's latest note on the destruction of the American ship William P. Frye, made public to-day, because of its acceptance of the principle that the mere placing of noncombatants in lifeboats before a prize is destroyed is not a sufficient guarantee of safety.

This concession, coupled with the offer of Germany to pay indemnity for the Lusitania victims and Ambassador von Bernstorff's assurances regarding the conduct of German submarines in the Mediterranean, has contributed greatly to the feeling that a satisfactory solution of the entire problem might be near at hand. This hope is strengthened by Austria's defense in the second Ancona reply and the assurance of Baron Zwiadnick, the Austrian charge here, that if it developed that an Austrian submarine sank the liner Persia, he had no doubt personally that full satisfaction would be given.

No further details regarding the Persia incident reached the State Department to-day, but there has been an apparent lessening of tension as the days have gone by without any official confirmation that it was a torpedo, and not a mine, that sank the ship.

NOTE MADE PUBLIC BY STATE DEPARTMENT

Germany's note accepting the American contentions that the mere placing of noncombatants in lifeboats when a prize is to be destroyed is not under all conditions to be considered assurance that no lives will be lost, was made public to-day by the State Department. The note is the latest communication over the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, and, besides making the important concession regarding the question of small boats, takes up the question of an indemnity for the sunken ship and for arbitrating the disputed provisions of the Prussian-American treaty.

The most important part of the text relating to the sinking of ships carrying contraband and the safety of non-combatants follows:

"Until the decision of the permanent court of arbitration, the German naval forces will sink only such American vessels as are loaded with absolute contraband, when the preconditions provided by the Declaration of London are present in this the German government quite shares the view of the American government that all possible care must be taken for the security of the crew and passengers of a vessel to be sunk. Consequently, the persons found on board of a vessel may not be ordered into her lifeboats except when the general conditions, that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coast, afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port. For the rest, the German government begs to point out that in cases where German naval forces have sunk neutral vessels for carrying contraband, no loss of life has yet occurred."

GREY WOULD EXPOSE TO DANGER OF CAPTURE

Germany declined, however, to have the commissioners who will settle the Frye damages meet in Washington, because it is pointed out that the German expert, Dr. Greve, of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyd, would be exposed to danger of capture during a voyage to America "in consequence of the conduct of maritime war by England contrary to international law."

It is suggested that the German and American experts might get in touch by correspondence. Germany also declines to assent at this time to the nomination of an umpire, in the absence of a determination of whether the experts would settle damages on principles, Germany refuses to have an umpire consider the question of principle. In case the United States insists that the experts meet in Washington, and that an umpire be named at once, Germany suggests that the damages be arranged by diplomatic negotiation.

For the arbitration of the Prussian-American treaty, Germany, in the note, proposes a special court of five from the permanent court at The Hague, of which each country shall choose two and the fourth shall choose the fifth, to meet at The Hague on June 15. The special court would decide whether, under the Prussian-American treaty, the "belligerent contracting party" is prevented from sinking merchant vessels of the neutral contracting party for carrying contraband when such sinking is permissible according to the general principles of international law.

Great British Fleet Always Keeps Watch on North Sea Coast

Impressive Sight of Concentrated Power and Alert Readiness at One of Naval Bases.

LONDON, January 8.—Under escort of officers assigned by the admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity recently to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea, and from which point big oceangoing submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and the Dardanelles.

It was an impressive sight of concentrated power and alert readiness, with long lines of battle-seared cruisers stretching seaward and headed by the famous Arethusa, back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines of the latest D and E type, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting the sailors in oilskins, a north wind cutting the sea into foam and seagulls everywhere. The little fishing village on the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with storehouses stretching a half-mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it back to sea within two hours of its arrival.

"MOTHER" SHIPS READY FOR FIGHTING CHILDREN

Here also were the "mother" ships, ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive back their fighting children each time they came from a raid or a battle.

The huge establishment was vibrating with energy, and in the harbor mine-sweepers were coming back from their work, hydroaeroplanes were maneuvering from the deck of their craft, and black smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and the light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting along the German coast in search of a German fleet which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel Canal. Nothing had been seen of the German ships, and the British officers of the same who had now received their stars in the famous fight under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive at the idea that the Germans would venture forth.

FIRE DEADLY MISSILE WHICH STRUCK BLUECHER

One of these officers was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Bluecher and sent her reeling to the bottom in the great fight of last January. He pointed out the tubes and told how they had worked.

"First we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Bluecher amidships. She was lying off there about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great big ship threw up her bow, turned clean over and sank."

"Yes, this is the one that did it," and he pointed the death-dealing engine affectionately, as if it were his child. As, in truth, it has been since he said the Bluecher. Scars of battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelberg student displays when he exhibits his wounds. A deck galley amidships had been entirely shot away, a melaetic shell having exploded in it. This armor was pointed out, as big as a washboard. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but the scars depicted neatly bandaged with two-inch riveted steel plates, so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as over.

PARTY GOES ABOARD ONE OF BIG DESTROYERS

The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions, with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making thirty-seven or thirty-eight knots, and even touching forty-two knots on a measured mile, while all of them do thirty-five knots on regular service.

Lying outside of them were the submarines of the D and E type, the latter being sea-going craft of great radius, which are now making distant under-sea voyages to the Baltic and the Dardanelles. The smaller D boats have the trim outlines of an eight-oared racing shell, but the big new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster, with a steel fin running fore and aft and a camel's hump amidship for a deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities.

"They can stay under water seventy-two hours," he said, "yes, three days, without any inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. The D boats are good for runs of twenty-four hours under water."

Fears Felt for Steamer's Safety. SAVANNAH, GA., January 8.—Unconsciousness was expressed among marine men here to-night over the British freight steamer Nagasaki, ten days overdue from London, from whence she sailed on December 10. The vessel, which is of 4,327 tons, carried no wireless, it was said here.

ALL SORTS OF ADS FOR ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE
See Times-Dispatch Want Pages for a Service of Unequalled Value

STRIKERS PLAN NEW OUTBREAK IN EAST YOUNGSTOWN

Rumors Result in Renewed Vigilance on Part of Militia.

MEN OF NATIONAL GUARD PATROL STREETS OF CITY

Quiet Prevails Throughout Day, After Night of Rioting and Bloodshed.

MORE TROOPS IN RESERVE

One Life Lost and Property Damage of \$1,500,000 Result From Friday Night's Clash.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., January 8.—Quiet prevailed throughout the day, with members of the Ohio National Guard patrolling the principal streets of East Youngstown, where last night's blood-crazed mob ran riot, looting and burning property and causing the loss of one life and financial loss amounting to \$1,500,000, but rumors of fresh demonstrations to-night resulted in renewed vigilance on the part of the militia.

Meetings of strikers were held in the hills back of the town this afternoon, at which plans of action were said to have been discussed. It was also learned that employees of plants in the Mahoning Valley now on strike will hold a demonstration here tomorrow. According to the plans, the men will assemble on the outskirts of East Youngstown and march past the scene of last night's rioting, and on to a big hall here, where speakers will address the crowd.

Militia officers refused to indicate what attitude the militia would take in the matter. They admitted, however, that the Fourth Regiment, composed of the Youngstown and Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, where they will be quartered while here.

ENTIRE REGIMENT IN RESERVE IN TOWN FIFTEEN MILES AWAY

Although troops began arriving here about 5 o'clock this morning, none was taken to East Youngstown for patrol duty until nearly noon, when Major W. H. Cunningham, of that place, requested that militiamen replace police officers to get on duty. The men to get on duty were taken from the remainder of the troops stayed on the trains, which were backed into the yards of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, where they will be quartered while here.

Efforts on the part of the State to effect a settlement between the strikers and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company will probably open here tomorrow.

For the first time in the history of the city, saloons were closed in Youngstown on a Saturday, this action being taken by the city authorities in an effort to prevent further disorder. Saloons in East Youngstown and Steelton, which were closed, but those in Girard, five miles away, were open, and cars running to that town were crowded.

Reports from Struthers, where threats had been made to blow up the Yellow Creek Dam, which would result in the flooding of the business section of that place, said that it was quiet there. A detachment of soldiers were sent to that point to patrol the district all night.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ARRESTED AS RESULT OF RIOT

Eighty-seven persons have been arrested as a result of the riot, and every available cell and barred room in the jail was put in use.

Fire continued to smolder in the ruins along Wilson Avenue to-night, casting a lurid glow down the ruined street, which had been roped off to prevent the curious from approaching too near to tottering walls. A lighting system, completed Thursday night at a cost of \$10,000, was wrecked by the mob, and to-night the principal street of East Youngstown was in darkness.

People rumors that at least four persons had been killed last night, search by the police to-day showed that only one man, George Get, aged twenty-three, who was shot as he was smashing a glass in a building, was killed. Twenty-two persons are in hospitals suffering from injuries, one of whom is in a critical condition. According to the police, at least 100 other persons suffered minor injuries, chiefly gunshot wounds, but were able to be taken to their homes.

AUTHORITIES RAID HOMES OF THIRTY FOREIGNERS

County authorities early to-night raided the homes of thirty foreigners in East Youngstown and confiscated a wagon load of beer and other goods alleged to have been taken during the rioting last night.

Five hundred militiamen, under Major Arthur S. Houts, of Cleveland, with a machine gun to-night patrolled Wilson Avenue and the adjacent hills. There was a semblance, however, of any trouble, but the militiamen refused to allow crowds to assemble.

Common Pleas Judge Barnum, of this city, to-night communicated with United States District Attorney E. Lowry Humes, of Pittsburgh, with a view of instituting deportation proceedings against the foreigners who participated in last night's rioting. East Youngstown has a population of 15,000 persons, of which only 400 are voters.

TRouble BEGINS WHEN DAY SHIFT LEAVES

The trouble began late yesterday, when the day shift at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company quit for the day. The plant is located on the flats of the Mahoning River,